Is the CIO going to the dogs?

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Vol. I, No. 33

Shanghai comes into the socialist world—and the shadow of t

U.S. is stalling in the

By Ella Winter and Stanley Karnow

PARIS

LESS than 48 hours after the Foreign Ministers took their seats in the Pink Palace, in four silk-upholstered armchairs (moved in for their conference together with 100 telephones, 350 desks, 700 ashtrays and a refrigerator for drinks and sandwiches), the Chinese Communists walked into Shanghai.

The shadow of the earth-quaking turnabout in China hovered among the plaster angels on the conference-room ceiling. Replying to Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky's query about the Japanese peace treaty, Secretary Acheson said a future date for discussing that might be set later in the conference, and indicated the meetings would have to include China. The question was obvious: Which China?

UNINVITED GUEST. At the French Foreign Ministry there was the unofficial but noticeable feeling that by the time Acheson's "future date" rolled around, all of China would be in the hands of Mao Tse-tung's armies; a Communist China would be ready for recognition.

Reluctantly, Western statesmen were forced to recognize that a future conference including Communist China would see the sides considerably more evened up. They also admitted fears that Vishinsky will propose introducing Mao not only to the Foreign Ministers' Council but to the UN Security Council.

LET'S STALL. On the immediate question of Germany, it was reported by an inside State Dept. source that "official Washington opinion" did not expect the conference to reach any real agreement.

U.S. diplomatic strategy, an American Embassy informant disclosed, is to play the conference for its propaganda value in winning support of the German people against the Russians. A sign of American cynicism appeared in a comment by Robert Murphy, political adviser to the U.S. Military Government of Germany, on conference strategy: "Maybe we can come up with some delaying tactics."

"Washingon opinion," according to the Embassy informant, did not expect the meetings to last even a week. Acheson's contributions are not extemporaneous, but repetitions of a script already written by chief U.S., British and French advisers Philip Jessup, I. A. Kirkpatrick and Alexandre Parodi.

TIONAL
UARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

NEW YORK, N. Y., MAY 30, 1949 5 Cents

the new China falls across the Big Four Conference in Paris.

e Big Four meeting

3's TIMELY, 4's A CROWD. Opening the third day as conference chairman, Vishinsky urged the Western bloc that unity could be achieved by adherence to "the agreements of Potsdam which you all recognized as binding."

Replying to Western criticism that agreement on Potsdam control principles is "a step backward," Vishinsky reminded his "three opponents" that last month an agreement was signed in Washington, setting up a supreme Allied control of the three Western zones.

"Therefore," Vishinsky continued, "it appears that three-power control is untimely but four-power control is untimely. Three-power control is a step forward but four-power control is a step backward. This is tantamount to saying, 'We shall exercise control without the Soviet Union but we won't exercise control with the Soviet Union.' "

PLEASE BE BASIC. When Vishinsky proposed German unity under a State Council directed by a four-power Supreme Control Council, Acheson said these were "theoretical issues." Praising the economic progress of the Western zones, he said that no reparations could be "skimmed off the German economy," and that "actual basic policies must be agreed on."

Unofficial French opinion expects the Western powers to oppose any Russian proposals to withdraw troops, and to plug for "free elections" under the Bonn constitution. Gen. de Gaulle is left far out on a limb with his demand for an economically strong France and opposition to any "reconstruction of the Third Reich."

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Entered as second class matter Nov. 22, 1948, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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Vol. I, No. 33 178 MAY 30, 1949

That's our girl!

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I've just finished reading your article about thought control in the U.S.

It made me understand how fascism creeps up on people. Even though I try daily to convince my friends that such things are happening now, I could hardly believe it. Seeing it in black and white sent shudders up and down my spine.

I am going to show that article to all my friends that they might be aware of the danger. I hope other GUARDIAN readers will do the same.

A schoolgirl

Formidable bargain

SCAPPOOSE, OREGON

What's the reason for giving the paper practically away? I am glad my subscription reached you before the price was reduced. The GUARDIAN is certainly worth at least a couple of dozen of any publications known to me. The GUARDIAN constitutes a formidable bulwark between our Bill of Rights and the Truman-Churchill-Pacelli doctrine.

Vincent Noga

Keep smilin'

CHICAGO, ILL.

The importance of your paper cannot be overestimated. But please include a bit of humor and lightness too. Many people realizing, or those whom we'd like to have realize, the seriousness of the present world situation find it so painful that they avoid the truth-telling press. We can spread the paper better, I believe, if we include a bit of lightness with the dark. The dollar price helps wonderfully. Let's all send as many gift subscriptions as we can.

A subscriber

Sometimes the news is so grim that we lose a bit of the gossamer touch. We like a light in the dark too. Let us know whenever we slip. Ed.

Hurray up!

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Sometime ago we learned that Catholics in Stanislaus County have been approached by the FBI with "a list of Communists." It is presumed that

the lists of the FBI and Tenney's are more or less identical.

A number of Tenney bills have passed the state Senate. It is not impossible that they may pass the Assembly. Then, just the Governor's signature. It is much later than a lot of people think.

Please hurry with that West Coast edition of the GUARDIAN.

P.S.—There are no isms in the grave. **(Name withheld)**

That Tenney

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

It is heartening to hear of the strides you are making in subscriptions. Here in Los Angeles, where our Mr. Tenney says that you are now un-American if you are only "mildly-anti-communistic," the need for honest news is indeed a great one. **Marion Graff**

Just the truth

HAMPTON, IOWA

I cannot agree with Mark Martin that much space should be given to movies, radio, television, etc.

I had just been silently congratulating the GUARDIAN on the fact that it had not been giving much space to non-essentials. They can be found in any magazine or newspaper. I don't believe your paper is intended for entertainment. Many of us like your paper just as it is. We want the truth and all you can give us of it.

Mrs. R. L. Scantlebury

Over Forty

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I call your readers' attention to the tragic plight of millions of American workers over 40 years of age in all occupations barred from employment because of age. For office workers, the age limit is 35 years. If the older ones are employed they are given any menial work at shameful pay. All flimsy reasons by employers for not hiring older workers have long been exploded.

The commercial press occasionally utters pious platitudes on the subject, but usually refers its sanctimonious appeals to semi-charitable social agencies as a solution.

Demand for the enactment of state age anti-discrimination legislation making it a punishable offense, should be followed by federal legislation. Federal Old Age Security should be broadened to cover a greater section of the population; monetary benefits doubled and the benefit age for both sexes lowered to 60. Working hours should be lowered to 35 per week to give employment to more workers. **A Victim**

Roger, over!

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.

You are miles ahead of any of the other liberal publications that come my way. In fact you will be getting a little dough from me, now and then, until the atom bombs begin to fall. After that. . . . Cheerio!

Alexander MacKay

Cheerio yourself. You keep on getting GUARDIAN readers and we'll keep the atom bombs at bay. Ed.

H.A.W. preferred

DIXON, MONT.

The more the Hoovers and the Churchills are unfolding their plans to introduce fascism to America by means of the Brass Hats and Wall Street, with Truman as the chief engineer, the more do we adore that fearless Henry Wallace.

H. O. Ekern

Pretty smart stuff

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

I am very enthusiastic about the GUARDIAN and its attitude and understanding of world events and think you have added much to intelligent management by reducing the price to $2. **T. S. Behre**

In which we serf

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

The **New Republic** had a special supplement on May 16th called "How Strong Is Soviet Russia."

On page 18, under the heading "How much regimentation?", Robert Magidoff says: "A sign of the relaxation of regimentation is the easing up on the wartime law which really made serfs out of the workers (Russian workers). They could not leave the job without specific permission."

I was stationed in England from June, 1942, until June, 1944. All that time there was a job direction order in effect for all adults, male and female, in Britain. This order put everyone to work for the best interests of England and no one could leave their job without specific permission. Did this make the workers of England serfs? **Irving Perlman**

Jennings Perry

Hard mother of wisdom

MY TOWN has just been heartbroken by a notification from Washington that the new federal building will not, after all, be built. Not at this time. The reason: no funds.

A year ago, this news would have distressed us only in our pride. We had had the usual civic glow at the prospect of the new "chrome and marble" structure that was to have replaced the weathered old red brick with the frilly cornices. The new building was going to dress up the town, and add to the comfort of the federal employees, and the public, too.

Now, the news hits a little below the belt. In the past four months, one out of five of our building trades workers has turned up out of work. Our butchers and bakers and department stores are beginning to feel a drag at the till. We had been counting on the $5,271,000 new federal building to take up the slack around here.

I THINK the bad news has hit between the ears as well in some sounding quarters.

Two banker members of the Chamber of Commerce have figured it out for us that we could still have our edifice for the cost of just one more round of ammunition for the Greeks. And the newspaper which has been clapping hands like mad for the Atlantic Pact suddenly has a column editorial approving the Administration's decision to put off asking the first billion for foreign arms. "There is a limit," it says, "to the burden the taxpayer can bear."

These straws lie with a wind—the tightening of the economy—and may be sympathetic of something else, a healthier thing: a retreat of our vanity, a return of our sanity.

UNDOUBTEDLY it has been fun for some and diverting for many, these postwar years, to contemplate the masterful mission of our wealth and might in the world.

We would have the American Century, and underwrite it blithely. Since this, as interpreted in our foreign policy from the Truman doctrine on, meant setting up and propping up agreeable governments from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, we have distributed subsidies with a scoop. And since this has meant parading a chip on our shoulder through all the oceans, in the air above the earth and on strange frontiers thousands of miles from our own shores, we have tossed the key of the treasury to the military men and the manufacturers of weapons.

NOW we hear a dull scraping at the bottom of the barrel, and our boisterous dream of empire begins to wilt. We wake up perspiring. The national debt lays a clammy hand on our shoulder and we wince at the ugly grimace of an approaching deficit.

We suffer an access of prudence and begin to lop. First, the non-essentials—the federal buildings, the river authorities, the health program, the minimum wage program, the agriculture program. But these, it dawns on my town and perhaps others, are not, when we get right down to it, the non-essentials.

We look around; we begin to clap angry, envious eyes on the millions for Greece, the millions for Turkey, the billions for arming Europe and the billions for arming ourselves.

SO WISDOM begins to seep back. The jettisoning of the arms plan of the Atlantic Pact, which was always the meat of the project, is a likely evidence of it, and heartening.

It begins to be possible that even our old men will live to see the day when we ourselves, the United States, in our turn, call for universal disarmament—the only proposition worthy of the intelligence the times are beating back into us slowly.

Lilliput, London

New Yorkers! Can you help?

The GUARDIAN needs volunteers for a special project. You don't have to be a typist or have any special experience. If you have any free time day or evening, Mon. through Sat., call WO 4-1750 or write to VOLUNTEER, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., N.Y., 7.

An editorial article

The death of Forrestal and the nation's sanity

JAMES V. FORRESTAL, our late Secretary of Defense, was obsessed with the fear and conviction that the Soviet Union is preparing an armed attack against the United States.

This obsession eventually drove Forrestal to extreme behavior, such as looking under beds and behind closet doors for concealed Red agents, and one night running out into the street shouting alarms about the invading Red army.

Finally he was admitted to Bethesda Naval Hospital and placed under treatment for mental illness. He was believed to be sufferering from paranoid delusions. Paranoia in psychiatry means a mental disorder characterized by delusions which are ascribed to the supposed hostility of others.

WHY Forrestal commited suicide is a question no mortal can answer. One psychiatrist has ventured the opinion that it was not his delusion which drove him to suicide, but rather the shame of realization—after the first treatment—that he had become insane and that the whole country was saying so.

It is true, at least, that when the facts of Forrestal's illness came to light, the nation as a whole did regard him as insane. Furthermore, those who regarded him as insane accepted as proof the radio reports and news stories of his behavior in response to his hallucinations about Russia.

Many an editorial elegy has been written in the last week over the fate of self-destroyed James Forrestal. Yet no editorial has pointed out the naked truth: that for every minute of the last four years the press itself, the radio, the government and many institutions of labor and education in our part of the world have waged a pressure campaign—amounting to total psychological warfare—designed to establish firmly and unquestionably, in the mind of America and all the Western world, the very same obsession about Russia which the public now accepts as a measure of insanity in James Forrestal.

ONE question all of us must face up to now, whether we like it or not. How can this same obsession be, on the one hand, the mark of insanity which drove Forrestal to his death; and on the other, the cornerstone of the "firm foreign policy" now being furthered by our leaders against the Soviet Union and all its surrounding nations?

This obsession about Russia did not originate with James Forrestal, nor has it died with him. It is Winston Churchill's whole bill of goods; it created and nourished the criminal lunacy of Dr. Goebbels and his Fuehrer. It is the phobia of the industrialist rulers of the United States, Great Britain and their satellites, to whom the Soviet Union represents not a physical threat but a moral one.

The threatened "invasion" is not one of arms but of ideas. The campaign of fear waged by press, radio, government and other institutions falling under the influence of the industrial monopolists is truly a campaign against the people themselves of the whole Western world, Americans included.

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IS IT sane for the people of the wealthiest and most powerful nation in the world's history to let their progress be paralyzed by fear of a war-ravaged people half way across the world?

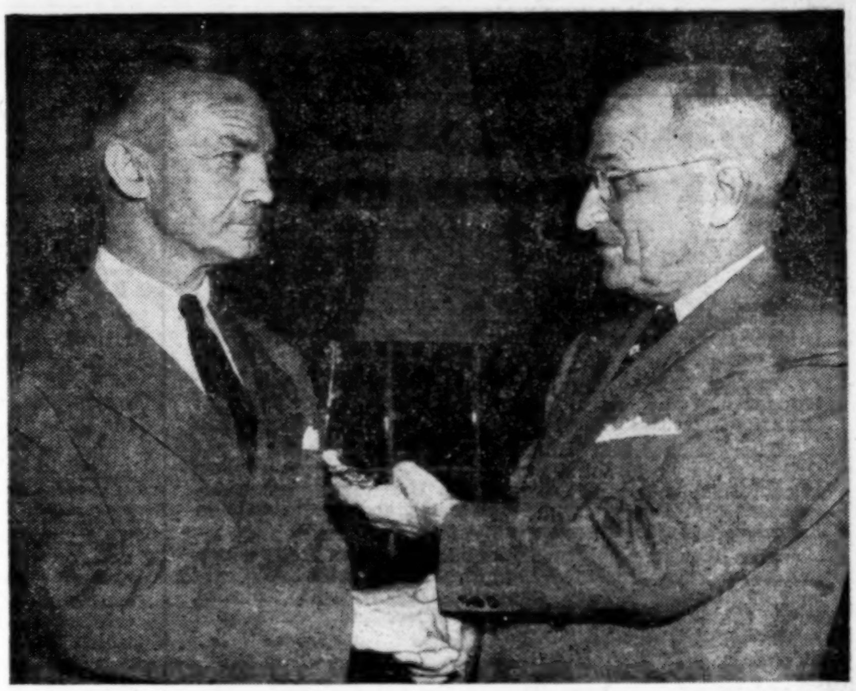
To whose advantage is it that we as a nation, and as a leader of nations, abandon progress, liberty and economic well-being to build for war under the stimulus of the same delusion which drove James Forrestal to derangement and death?

Are we being led into mass delusion, and toward mass suicide, as were the German people by the paranoid Hitler and his industrialist mentors?

These are questions not only for psychiatrists, but for all citizens. They are the imperative questions facing our whole world, now.

As for James Forrestal, let him rest in peace. And may the rest of us learn, from his tragic career and exit, the lessons to enable our world to begin living in peace and trust, rather than surrender to insane suspicion and suicidal war.

—THE EDITORS



On March 28, two months before he leaped to his death, James Forrestal received from President Truman the Distinguished Service Medal. A few days later he entered the Bethesda Naval Hospital. The question arises: How long before he entered the hospital had Forrestal been ill?

Meet the new Secretary of the Navy

He's got Reds under, behind and IN his bed

By John B. Stone
WASHINGTON

WHEN Harry Truman nominated Francis Patrick Matthews, 62, wealthy Omaha lawyer and loan bank magnate, to be Secretary of the Navy, Matthews grinned and said: "At least I have a rowboat at my summer home."

If that were the whole story, you might shrug and let it go at that. After all, you may say, the Secretary of the Navy doesn't have Cabinet rank any longer. He's subordinate to the Secretary of Defense. But—

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson picked Matthews, and the Senate on May 19 unanimously confirmed the appointment. It confirmed the appointment of a man whose anti-red phobia seems at least as overwhelming as was James Forrestal's; whose great purpose in recent years has been to root out of every federal, state, county, city and village office every progressive and liberal.

That's the other half of the story.

BEST SMELLER. In 1946-47 Matthews was chairman of the United States Chamber of Commerce Committee on communism and socialism. During that time he put his personal stamp of approval on four rabid red-baiting pamphlets, 1,000,000 copies of which were showered on the country.

This was the first pamphlet: **Communist Infiltration in the U.S.** It declares war on communism, says socialism is just as bad, but weaker now. We must lick communism at home and abroad now, it says, because "if the skill of the West (Czechoslovakia) can be wedded with the unlimited natural and human resources of the East (China, etc.) within 20 years the Soviet Union might be more powerful than any combination of nations arrayed against her."

It accuses the Southern Conference for Human Welfare of "tolerating" communist influence. It says "half a dozen" Communists may have penetrated the Congress through the CIO-PAC.

LAX MR. CLARK. It attacks "Communists" in the Treasury and State Departments for devising a tough policy for Germany, and a stand-offish one for Argentina and Chiang's China; denounces Potsdam and Yalta; worries about

FRANCIS P. MATTHEWS
"I stand by every word"

the people who "effected our repudiation of Mihailovich in favor of Tito"; blasts the Supreme Court for not outlawing Communists and accuses Attorney General Tom Clark of being lax in prosecuting leftists.

These are the other pamphlets:

- **Communists Within the Government.** It says 400 party members hold high offices in the federal government.
- **Communists Within the Labor Movement.** It blueprints for employers methods of smashing militant unions and calls on the American people to rise against them.
- **A Program for Community Anti-Communist Action.** It calls for the establishment of vigilance committees in every hamlet to censor newspaper articles, lectures, movies, magazines, books and schools to drive progressives out of public life and private enterprise.

THEY LAUGHED. . . On Oct. 6, 1946, when the first of the Matthews pamphlets was published, there was considerable scornful laughter. The ideas sounded like those of the American fascist "lunatic fringe." But today, two and a half years later, some are official U.S. policy. Others are embodied in the Mundt-Ferguson police state bill, in the Clark anti-subversion bill, and in the bill to exclude UN and ambassadorial diplomats of Eastern European nations.

Asked, after his appointment, if he still stood by the ideas in the pamphlets, Matthews said: "I stand by every word. In fact, the need is even greater now than when they were written."

HE CAME THROUGH. In addition to his pamphleteering, Matthews is chairman of the board of the Securities Acceptance Corp. and president of the Federal Savings and Loan, of Omaha; vice president and director of radio station WOW; director of Northwestern Bell Telephone; chairman of the Douglas Co. of Nebraska.

He came through handsomely when Louis Johnson was barnstorming the country raising funds for the Truman campaign.

Johnson's rowboat skipper is a past Chief Knight of the Knights of Columbus, a Knight Commander of the Knights of St. Gregory, with the Grand Cross. He is a Knight Commander, with the Grand Cross, of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

He is also a Papal Chancellor, with Cape and Sword and the right to reside in the Vatican.

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Every week we lift the lid on Washington. Send us names of friends—we'll send them a sample GUARDIAN.

Surrender or fight?

What the indictment of Bridges means

Special to the GUARDIAN

WASHINGTON

THE indictment and the new deportation drive against Harry Bridges come at a most convenient time for the right wing majority in control of the CIO, which hates Bridges more virulently than it hates any other of its left wing critics.

In fact, it is so convenient and comes so quickly after Bridges and the entire left wing were anathematized at the CIO Executive Board meeting that it looks suspicious.

The evidence that Bridges' right wing enemies in the CIO may very well have a hand in this new persecution is contained in a direct quote from U. S. Immigration Inspector John Boyde, whom the Associated Press in San Francisco has quoted as saying:

"We have new evidence [that Bridges is a Red] which has never been presented before. We feel reasonably certain of our case." Then, says the AP story: "He (Boyde) added that some prominent labor leaders had been 'helpful in developing the case.'"

NOT THE OLD STOOLIES. Who could these "prominent labor leaders" be? They can't be the old AFL war horses and other run-of-the-mill stool pigeons so thoroughly discredited in the three earlier and unsuccessful attempts to send Bridges back to Australia. After all, the U. S. Supreme Court rejected them in 1945, and out of sheer self-respect would very likely discredit them again, despite the changed political climate since the decision.

If — as seems likely on the evidence — the right wing in CIO is helping this new attempt to jail and deport Bridges, it raises some very sharp questions for other unions whose leaders have been critical of national CIO policy.

The CIO Executive Board issued a very blunt ultimatum — either conform or get out. It left no room for bargaining; no time for temporizing. Either you capitulate or we will destroy you.

A DECISION TO MAKE. What are the left wing unions going to do? They can surrender — in which case they will be devoured anyway.

They can stick to their guns — and face charges and expulsion and subsequent attacks through raiding, red-baiting, and right-wing-inspired government persecution.

They can stay in until the next CIO convention in October, pay per capita dues (the United Electrical Workers, for example, pays roughly $40,000 a month) for their own execution.

If they get out they will have the AFL, the CIO, the bosses, the government and the Catholic Church lined up solidly against them.

That, of course, is how the CIO itself was born — in revolting against a dead hand of reaction that prevented organization of mass production workers. New labor federations have been created before in this country. They can presumably be created again.

One way or the other a decision will have to be made within the next five months. That is the period CIO President Philip Murray has set for repentance or damnation.

The shape of things to come

Michigan CIO OK's plan to destroy affiliates that won't bow to Murray

By Irving Richter

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE Michigan state CIO, largest National CIO affiliate, staged a preview here in its 11th annual convention last week of the shape of things to come under the national CIO's policy of throttling its left wing.

With CIO Secretary-Treasurer James Carey and CIO Chief of staff John Brophy in attendance, and CIO regional director August Scholle in the chair, the convention passed a significant resolution urging President Philip Murray "to create an organization with which local unions and their members may affiliate when they rebel from disloyal leadership because of their loyalty to CIO policy and principles."

WHAT IT MEANS. The resolution urged a refuge, also, for "those who are denied, or are defrauded of, their democratic right to put into operation the CIO Board's recommendation that they retire those officers who violate CIO policy." (For newer meanings of the term "CIO policy" see story to left).

Shorn of its double-talk, this resolution in its authoritative setting amounts to an inspired call to Murray and the CIO board's right-wing majority to set up a catch-all organization to raid affiliates which refuse to knuckle under to national CIO directives.

Asked by this reporter whether Murray and the national CIO had approved the resolution, Scholle said:

"His representatives here didn't argue with it. What we are trying to do is give these people a place to go."

"THE HELL OUT!" Actually James Carey keynoted the resolution in a speech climaxed by this ringing challenge:

"Join this great CIO with your hearts and your minds. If you can't find reason to defend it, just get the hell out!"

Elsewhere Carey aimed his artillery at "these monkeys who sound smart but repeat only what they hear at party meetings."

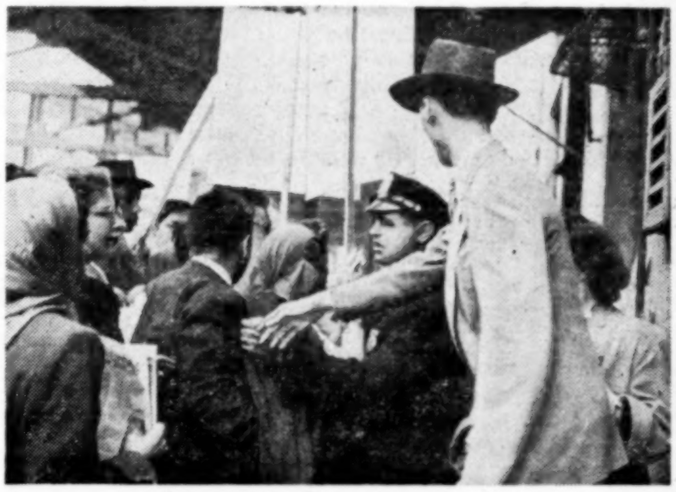
This remark of Carey's seemed directed especially at Ford workers who spearheaded the Local 600 strike against the speedup, characterized by Walter Reuther and others as a "commie" issue.

"I hope I don't read in the morning papers tomorrow that this convention voted to call the speedup a communist plot," said Leonard McPherson, a Chrysler Local 490 delegate.

PRETTY DULL. The appearance of the public auditorium where the convention was held was an eloquent commentary on the path the Michigan CIO is following. The galleries were empty. In place of militant slogans of other years, there were eight signs for the re-election of Scholle, a welcome sign from the Brewery Workers and a plug for UAW's new radio station. Attendance was down from the usual 2,000 delegates to 700.

Of the 700, 500 voted for the convention's pro-raiding resolution, about 50 voted against it; the rest were silent.

Only once did the convention come to life. That was to revolt against Scholle's proposition to substitute biennial for annual conventions. Otherwise it was a dull affair, so dull that even a long-planned demonstration with confetti, etc., celebrating Gus Scholle's reelection for the seventh time, never got started.



The new look in trade unionism. AFL organizer Edward J. Curley, having just escorted a handful of scabs into the I. Miller shoe plant in Long Island City, N. Y., puts the finger on CIO United Office Workers organizer Jack Greenspan. Local 16, UPW, called the strike when I. Miller refused to renew the contract, in force two years. UPW defeated the AFL union 3 to 1 in an NLRB election. AFL is supplying scabs.

Ford strikers battling Ford—and Reuther

Barbara, 6, knows what the speedup has done to her dad, Sam Saporito, so she joined him on the line at River Rouge.

Special to the GUARDIAN

DETROIT

WITH the Ford strike entering its fourth week, no immediate settlement appears in the offing despite optimistic headlines announcing the union's willingness to arbitrate.

The big issue of the strike is the speedup, which affects not only Ford but all auto assembly lines.

Ford originally proposed arbitration on the simple question: Is the health or safety of the men endangered by the speed of the line?

The union has countered with an offer to arbitrate the following question:

Does the company under the contract have the right to require of an employee to work at a rate of speed in excess of 100% of established standards of production, and to require a worker to make up production losses resulting from factors over which the worker has no control?

HOW IT WORKS. Ford, through its plant boss John Bugas, former G-man, has claimed the right to speed up the line in B Building, the final assembly operation at River Rouge, so that production losses anywhere along the line can be recaptured the same day.

In the highly synchronized, intricate automobile assembly line system, this goes to the heart of the speedup question.

Under this policy, in operation since November, 1948, foremen and superintendents have speeded up the final Ford assembly by as much as 125% of normal standards to make up for lost time due to faulty synchronization or other factors.

When Ford Local 600 undertook its original strike vote on the speedup, both local president Tommy Thompson and UAW International president Walter Reuther called the speedup a "commie" issue.

REBELLION NIPPED. But the UAW international executive board sanctioned the strike, thus warding off an incipient rebellion of its biggest local.

When the men finally marched out on May 5, local as well as international UAW leaders were startled by the militancy and determination. Not only the B Building men, not only "left-wingers", but the entire force of 62,000 stood solidly behind the strike. Homemade picket signs sprang up on every line. Despite woeful lack of preparation, a smoothly-functioning strike committee rapidly organized picket schedules, traffic direction, transportation, food and all the vast machinery required to keep so great a strike in motion.

SO EMBARRASSING. The Ford workers' rebellion against the speedup came as a severe setback to Reuther's strategy for 1949 bargaining. Reuther had counted on Ford to win pensions. Wages and other issues were played down. With a wage-cutting escalator clause in force at GM (which last week brought a wage cut for GM workers in connection with GM's reduction in car prices) no raise is in sight for GM workers—and a wage increase won at Ford would prove embarrassing. But pensions might be won at GM if Ford won them first.

Once the Ford strike started, this strategy changed to an effort to bring it to a quick settlement. Reuther publicly denied that Ford had a speedup policy; he declared it was a local issue confined to Ford's final assembly B building.

OLD RED BRUSH. The Detroit Times (Hearst) carried a front page headline: REDS AT FORD GET WARNING FROM REUTHER. In the story, Ford workers were reported demanding settlement of the speedup in other Ford buildings, while Reuther was quoted as saying: "The people who attempt to cause confusion by that kind of activity . . . have been identified with the Communist Party."

But the 3,000 workers in Ford's B Building, as well as the 59,000 in the other 15 Ford buildings, agree with the latest view of their local president, Tommy Thompson, that they are in a fight against the speedup not only in all the Ford plant, but throughout the entire auto industry.

Tommy Thompson's latest statement sums it up this way: "Just as sure as the Chrysler strikers and the Flint sitdowners helped us win our fight, so we are setting the pace for Chrysler, GM and all other auto workers."

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

THE NATION

Wings of the wind

HAILSTONES as big as baseballs fell on Lynchburg, Va. In Fillmore, Ky., a church was lifted off its foundation. A "baby tornado" tore through Reading, Pa. A wind swirl broke up a highway lunch stand at Palestine, Ill., and killed four occupants. A gale tossed an automobile off a road near Clay City, Ind., and killed the driver. In Cape Girardeau, Mo., 21 persons were killed, 112 injured. Throughout the nation as the week began, weather killed 45, injured 229, wrecked 900 homes.

With the wind there seemed to go a fever. Thomas Heggen, author of **Mr. Roberts**, took sleeping pills, then slumped beneath the water in his bathtub. Arthur H. Ross, a scenic designer for NBC television who had once worked on the stage sets of **Mr. Roberts**, hanged himself from a steam pipe in the subbasement of Rockefeller Center.

In Bethesda Naval Hospital, former Secretary of Defense James Forrestal declined to take his customary sleeping pill. Instead, he read a poem by Sophocles and leaped from a window. (See p. 3).

IN THE HAY. The lesser news had elements of madness too. It was revealed that when Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina leaped from the window of the Russian consulate a year ago, she landed in what the **Daily News** called "plenty hay." In the past year she has netted $45,000. She has received marriage proposals from Texas to California but believes she is too old to marry again.

Washington and New York got out brass bands, red carpets, mayors and swallowtails to welcome Gen. Eurico Dutra, president of Brazil. Dutra's regime has suppressed all but government-controlled trade unions, and outlawed the Communist Party which polled one-fifth of the vote in 1947. He publicly admired Hitler, still favors Franco.

WILL THERE? When he left Brazil the radio at Sao Paulo broadcast: "Political circles have revealed that Gen. Dutra is going to the United States for the purpose of finding out whether or not there will be a war."

It was hard to say what answer he received. He came up from Washington to New York on Saturday. On Sunday he dined with Cardinal Spellman. On Monday marines, soldiers, sailors, policemen and firemen paraded with him to City Hall. Spokesmen for Fordham University praised his "fortitude, integrity and Catholicity."

Before the week ended the weather across the nation had improved, but not much else.

Herblock in the Washington Post

"Make one move and I'll let you have it."

WASHINGTON WEEK

Fair Deal dead

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last week abandoned his "Fair Deal" program.

The Senate calendar was stripped of all legislation except: ratification of the Atlantic Pact, extension of reciprocal trade agreements (already approved by the House), and a substitute for the Taft-Hartley Law.

Thrown out were national health insurance, civil rights, expansion of social security, the Brannan farm plan, Truman's demand for a $4,000,000,000 tax increase. Action on minimum wages was unlikely. Housing and federal aid to education may also be scrapped.

Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill.), announcing the decision following a meeting with Truman, said the President is "definitely satisfied with the legislative progress in the 81st Congress."

MORE THAN WHITE FLAG. The decision was most embarrassing to Truman supporters. Said Americans for Democratic Action, among the loudest of the Truman drum beaters: "[It is] more than a flag of surrender, it is a flat betrayal of the Democratic platform."

The outlook for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law was dimmer than ever. The House Labor Committee is committed to injunctions, won't act till late June. Two Senators revealed that key labor leaders last week had asked them to work out a bi-partisan compromise labor bill. Sen. Aiken (R-Vt.) said: "They seemed ready to agree to any kind of a reasonable compromise."

Lilienthal or bust

The military has never given up hope of regaining control of atomic energy development. Last week the fight was on again. On Friday a full-scale investigation of charges of "incredible mismanagement" of the Atomic Energy Commission, headed by David Lilienthal, got under way.

Disappearance last Friday of one-seventh of an ounce of uranium-235 and discovery that an AEC fellowship student was a Communist touched off the inquiry.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) demanded Lilienthal's resignation. Other Republican Senators, including Arthur H. Vandenberg (Mich.), backed the demand for an investigation.

Lilienthal, in a letter to the Joint Congressional Commitee on Atomic Energy, said he welcomed the probe. At stake, he said, is the "security of this nation and the peace of the world." He made it clear that military versus civilian control would be the core of his defense.

President Truman came to the support of his AEC chairman, declaring that "the atomic energy program is in good shape—and in good hands." He called Congressional criticism pre-election campaign material.

Witches amok

Spy-hunting and Red-snooping proceeded along other Congressional fronts. The Un-American Activities Committee was raking over old coals, re-opening atomic spy charges against several scientists, all of whom thus far have refused to answer questions. The House Un-Americans also started to look into UN employment policies and subpoenaed one UN editor. But a letter from the State Department produced some hesitation: it said UN employes enjoy certain immunities, are entitled to certain courtesies. One committee member denounced State Department "pressure."

CONCENTRATION CAMP. Another House Committee was holding hearings on a bill that would permit aliens suspected of subversive associations to be held without bail.

In the upper chamber Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) ended hearings on the Mundt-Ferguson bills requiring progressive organizations to register, but hinted that they may be re-opened.

Arnold Johnson, legislative director of the Communist Party, was one of the last witnesses. Asked if his party would abide by the law and register, he replied: "No. We wouldn't register. . . . We could not abide by a law that violates the rights of the American people, the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. You would force us to go underground by outlawing us, as these bills would do."

Comes out the same

A battle over the Administration's request for $5,272,200,000 for Marshall Plan funds was being fought in the House. On Monday the Appropriations Committee slashed it by a straight 15%. Economic Cooperation Administrator Paul G. Hoffman said he was "extremely concerned," warned that if the cut is sustained "it means the goals of the Economic Reconstruction Program can be attained only at a later date and at a much higher cost." At the end of the week a compromise agreement was accepted which cut ERP funds by $629,730,000 under Administration estimates but allowed the sum to be spent in 13½ months instead of 15. The way was left open for a later supplemental appropriation restoring the cut.

STORAGE FOR CROPS. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill giving the Credit Commodity Corporation power to acquire storage facilities for crops on which it makes loans to maintain farm price supports. It would also permit loans to farmers to build their own storage facilities on their own land.

Bridges? Never!

The House got back from the Senate a tougher version of its own bill to outlaw "overtime on overtime." The Senate measure, which overturns a Supreme Court ruling, would throw out all claims for premium overtime for night, Sunday and holiday work filed since 1935. The House had limited the restriction to longshoremen and it was not retroactive. Opposition to the measure in the Senate collapsed when it was learned that members of Harry Bridges' union would be the major beneficiaries of the Supreme Court ruling.

GI JOE KICKS BACK. In the House the military got kicked where it hurts. For 18 months a bill boosting the pay of generals and admirals by nearly 50% has been nursed. Pfc's would get a 3% raise, privates nothing. Last week former GI's ganged up on the measure, finally succeeded in sending it back to committee, which in effect kills it. Said one former soldier: "The moral is: Be kind to an enlisted man; some day he may be elected to Congress."

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Eisler freed

GERHARD EISLER stood in the dock of grimy Bow Street Court in London on Friday morning. A British lawyer, representing the U. S. Embassy, asked for the extradition of Eisler on grounds of perjury.

The court listened for two hours. Then Magistrate Sir Laurence Dunne said that Eisler "no doubt committed the offense for which he was convicted [contempt of Congress and the filing of misstatements in his application for an exit visa.] . . . The question is whether he was convicted of an offense in America which is considered both in America and here akin to perjury. I should have thought the answer is obviously not. . . . It is no good saying he might have been convicted of something else, because he was not."

D. N. Pritt, barrister-MP heading Eisler's defense, demanded the U. S. pay legal costs "because I have no hesitancy in saying they acted in bad faith." He said Eisler "was taken off a neutral ship because some American gentlemen swore on oath that he had been convicted of perjury." Pritt said that was "much closer to perjury than anything of which Eisler was convicted."

COLONIAL REVOLT. After the court had ruled, Eisler smiled and said: "I

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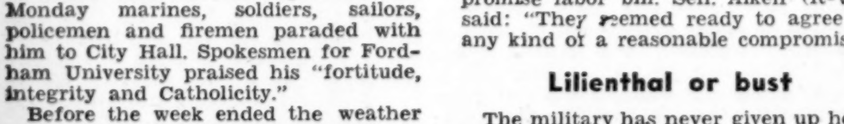

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hope the U. S. suffers several more defeats like this one." Then he walked out in complete freedom to take the cheers of the large crowd that waited for him. He said he would go as soon as possible to his native Germany.

The verdict meant even more than freedom for Eisler. It removed the cases of U. S. political persecution from legal quibbling and set them in their proper context. And it marked the stirring of rebellion by both left and right in Britain against the rule from overseas.

Homeless people

IN jail, camp, transients' barracks or on the road were thousands of persons whom events had displaced. Others expected momentarily to be displaced. They were all kinds.

Some were children. In Germany some 32,000 of them were still looking for their parents. Fifteen sets of parents claimed the same child.

For many seekers of an American haven, the journey from German DP camps had ended on farms in Dixie.

SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY. The Rev. J. Stanley Ormsby, assistant executive director of the National Catholic Bishops Resettlement Program, said that some of the plantation homes allotted to the workers "had inside walls covered with newspapers which were poor protection against rain. . . Usually plantations are controlled by absentee landlords, and local bosses are hired to get as much work out of the tenant farmers as possible.

"The net result in such a situation on some plantations amounts to paying laborers nothing at all, because even a slave would have received sufficient food and clothing."

"HAPPY SOLUTION." The West called. Growers of Valencia oranges in the valley south of Los Angeles were in the market for Europe's displaced persons too. Gladwin Hill, writing in the **New York Times,** said:

"Displaced persons are regarded as a happy solution to a long-chronic labor problem in citrus growing. The lower-than-average wage rates and irregular character of the work have long made it difficult to attract workers. Over the years growers have tried Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans and even Indians brought from reservations of the Southwest, all with indifferent success from a long-range standpoint."

Displaced by U. S.

While America found a place in its economy for some displaced persons, it tried to displace others.

Mrs. Hilde Eisler, wife of Gerhart who was set free in England, remained on the government's hands on Ellis Island.

Peter Harisiades, an official of the International Workers Order, was on the Island too; bail has been denied. The charge is that he was once a member of the Communist Party. His case is to be heard on May 24.

Immigration authorities are trying to deport him to Athens, where as an anti-fascist displaced person he would run grave risk of execution.

Harry Bridges again

Since 1938 the U.S. has tried to displace Harry Bridges, Australian-born president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. He fought two separate deportation proceedings all the way to the Supreme Court. Frances Perkins, when she was Secretary of Labor, declared him "an energetic radical" but not a member

This was the scene outside Bow Street Police Court in London before Gerhart Eisler won his freedom.

of the Communist Party. He won U.S. citizenship in 1945.

Last week the government reopened the whole case. A Federal Grand Jury charged that he had been a member of the Communist Party and therefore indicted him on charges of perjury and conspiracy. Two other West Coast longshore leaders were indicted with him. (See Bridges story, p. 4).

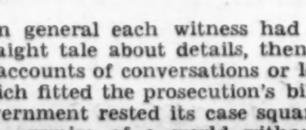
ALWAYS POLITICAL. And in the files of the Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born were many others all over the country, in jail or on bail: men, women and children whom the government was trying to displace. The grounds were always the same: political.

Defense of 11

IN 1943 Franklin D. Roosevelt told Philippine President Quezon that no nation could be independent if another power had bases or troops on its soil; he promised that the U. S. would not seek postwar bases in the Islands. Last week, at the Communist trial in Foley Square, U. S. Attorney McGohey sought to "convict" the Communist leaders for calling U. S. policy in the Philippines, where the U. S. now has bases and special economic privileges, imperialistic.

John Gates, **Daily Worker** editor and one of the 11 defendants, was on the stand as the first witness for the defense. Gates tried to tell the court that he had joined the Communist Party because it was the party of socialism. Judge Medina would permit no positive testimony on the nature of the Communist program, limiting the defense to answer the conspiracy charge.

TWILIGHT WORLD. Gates took the stand after the government had completed its case. Of 13 government witnesses, seven were admittedly stoolpigeons sent into the party to spy for the FBI. Two were regular FBI operatives who simply testified to attending a mass meeting. One was a spy for the Department of Immigration.



In general each witness had told a straight tale about details, then threw in accounts of conversations or lectures which fitted the prosecution's bill. The government rested its case squarely on the premise of a world without history, philosophy, or economic development.

LABOR WEEK

2 eyes, 2 angles

LAST Tuesday night, shortly before midnight, Victor G. Reuther, educational director of the United Auto Workers (CIO), was sitting in the living room of his Detroit home chatting with his wife. Both barrels of a double-barreled shotgun blasted through the front window, struck him in the head and shoulder.

Next day surgeons at the Henry Ford hospital removed his right eye. Police had few clues.

Thirteen months ago another shotgun was fired through the window of brother Walter Reuther, president of UAW. Walter's right arm is still incapacitated. That shooting is still unsolved.

VOICE OF HOOK. Victor Reuther is co-chairman of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, set up to provide technical knowledge to Marshall Plan countries. His colleague is Phillip Reed, chairman of the board of General Electric. He is a key man in the State Department for labor jobs. He was labor representative at Sidney Hook's Paris conference opposing the World Peace Congress. He has prepared labor broadcasts for the Voice of America program. He was instrumental in the break of U.S. labor with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The Detroit **Free Press,** in a comment on the case by Art O'Shea, said: "The Reuther boys are known as right-wingers in union political jargon. Maybe there is a disgruntled little right-winger somewhere who could provide a clue to the affair."

It is common knowledge in Detroit that the Reuthers have gathered around them an assortment of renegade leftists, rightists, non-political trade unionists—and some toughs. It is among these people, the **Free Press** seemed to suggest, that the investigators might search.

UNIMPORTANT EYE. The Governor of Michigan assigned the entire State Police to the case. He and the Detroit Common Council wired Pres. Truman demanding FBI intervention. Sen. Homer Ferguson (R-Mich.) made the same demand on the floor of the Senate. CIO president Philip Murray wired Attorney General Clark urging an FBI investigation.

To one man Murray's concern in the Reuther shooting is something less than an interest in justice. He is Maurice E. Travis, secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, a union whose jurisdiction is challenged by Murray's Steelworkers Union.

Last month, in a radio station in Bessemer, Ala., goons representing the steelworkers' union beat Travis over the head with a chair, knocked him down, kicked him in the face and stomped him. The goons were led by Nick Zonarich, whose union title is "personal representative of Philip Murray." Later surgeons removed Travis' right eye. He may lose the sight of the other one. Murray sent no wires to Clark. No Senator spoke up. There were no editorials in the newspapers.

THE WAR IN CHINA

Eastern red star

ON TUESDAY the walls of Shanghai's buildings were covered with militant anti-communist posters urging citizens to fight to the last. Early Wednesday morning small boys and shopkeepers were busily scrubbing them off.

As the posters disappeared, green-clad troops with red stars in their caps marched in. Soldiers paused at intersections; scouts looked for snipers. An arrow was chalked on the sidewalk pointing the way to the middle of town for columns that would follow.

WHO'S EXCITED? They picked their way around well-contrived barricades that were unmanned. Advance troops that occupied important intersections, finding little to occupy them, soon dropped to the ground and dozed. They slept through the triumphant and grateful pealing of church bells.

In the wake of the troops the shopkeepers took down their blinds and reopened for business. It seemed superfluous, but the incoming troops nonetheless issued the usual injunction to be calm.

Shanghai was never more calm. The residents had lived through weeks of mounting terror, of sidewalk executions and wholesale arrests. On their way out Nationalist troops blew up bridges, supply dumps, farms, estates.

ADJUSTMENTS. Around the world everyone knew that a turning-point in history had been reached. After 22 years in the field fighting Chinese feudalism and European and Japanese imperialism, the People's Army of China had captured for socialism [illegible] world's fourth largest city. Some [illegible] the implications, some did not. In either case adjustments were called for.

The U. S. State Department sent out a stream of messages to Britain, Fra[illegible] the Netherlands, Belgium, Thaila[illegible], Australia, India, Canada, New Zealand and the Philippines. Faced with an unpleasant but undeniable fact, the U. S., which had stuck out its neck further

Rita Hayworth married Prince Aly Khan last Friday, as if you didn't know. We got this picture with the follo[illegible] Caption: "CANNES—Picturesquely [illegible]ancing her burden, one of the [illegible] residents of Cannes stops for a moment of chatter with a neighbor. Needless to say, the big news at the moment is the wedding of Indian Prince Aly and Rita Hayworth."

Drawing by Abe Blashko

than anyone in supporting the beaten Chiang Kai-shek, asked everybody not to be hasty about granting recognition to the new China. All should act together, the Dept. felt.

Bertram Hulen, writing from Washington for the **New York Times**, said: "Because of the extent of Britain's business interests in China and her position in Hong Kong, there had been some concern here lest London be more eager to have close working relations with a communist government than the United States." The press, reporting the diplomatic scurrying, spoke of "consultations . . . in guarded diplomatic terms . . . moving cautiously . . . at different levels."

There was reason to suppose that the People's government of China was eager to trade but had its preferences. One report from Europe said that China had asked business houses for trade offers but added this postscript: "No American products if possible."

EAST-WEST

On parle francais

SECRETARY of State Dean Acheson left Washington airport for the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris, speeded on his way by brisk tail-winds and a festive sendoff.

The festive note was supplied by Vice-

President Barkley who arrived late and breathless to shout, "Bon Voyage," to the departing diplomat. Then the Vice President jovially nudged the President of the U.S. and said: "That's French, you know."

President Truman summoned French Ambassador Bonnet and asked Mr. Barkley to say it again. Mr. Barkley did. "Ah, very good," murmured Mr. Bonnet, skilled like all diplomats in the tactful reply.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT. In Paris Acheson presented the case for Western Germany, according to the **N.Y. Times**, "like the chairman of a board of directors in a flourishing business." The chairman failed to mention that unemployment in his West Germany business hit a post-war peak this week—a fact highlighting the maze of contradictions into which U.S. anti-Russian policy has led.

If growing unemployment were to be halted, West German exports would have to rise sharply. But an increase in West German exports would threaten the export markets of Britain, Western Europe and even the U.S. at a time when the fight for markets is intense.

U.S. policy, cutting Western Germany from its natural market in the East and drastically limiting western trade with the Soviet sphere, had precipitated this crisis. Now all four powers needed greater Western German trade with the East—but such trade would undermine the U.S. cold war on the Soviet Union.

Facts of life

In Geneva, at the 4th session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), American diplomats had apparently yielded somewhat to the economic facts of life. ECE ended its session, devoted to the problem of East-West trade, when its interpreters served notice they were leaving for Paris to attend the Big Four meeting.

Before adjourning, it set up a permanent committee to develop East-West trade. The free-for-all debates between East and West which marked the session could not obscure what the **N.Y. Times** called the "restiveness" of Western nations under U.S. trade policy. And Geneva reports insisted the U.S. was about to relax its blockade of Eastern Europe. Some informants claimed a Russo-American economic agreement was reached behind the scenes.

NO FOOTSIE-WOOTSIE. In Berlin, U.S. Commandant Brig. Gen. Frank Leo Howley essayed an unaccustomed role as "friend of organized labor."

Howley is a tough-skinned former Philadelphia advertising executive, renowned for his billingsgate and often described as "the most colorful" American in Germany. His claim to fame rests on a retort made at a Kommandatura meeting when a Soviet interpreter, in translating a charge that GI's had beaten an old woman, pronounced it "bitten." Howley made headlines by denying that biting old women is an American habit.

It was Howley who ordered "no more footsie wootsie with the Reds," when he discovered one of his staff had entertained a Russian, and who during the blockade said of the Russians: "The U.S. does not negotiate with criminals." He often lauds Berliners for their role in "the front lines of the fight against communism."

Rough justice

When, on the eve of the Paris Conference, West Berlin railroad workers struck against the Soviet-run Berlin railways, Howley could not recall "a strike that would seem more just." By a 1945 agreement, Berlin's railways are operated by the Russians and East Zone railway police occupy stations throughout Berlin. The "strike" consisted of the efforts of riotous mobs to oust these police from West Berlin stations, although its ostensible cause was a demand of the workers to be paid in West rather than East marks.

By its fourth day, even the most anti-Soviet American correspondents had to admit the strike was political, that "sympathizers outnumber strikers," and are mostly young "political fighters . . . furious enough to charge carbines and machine pistols with rocks and bludgeons." This seemed to confirm Soviet charges that the affair was "an organized provocation of hoodlums" designed to influence the Paris deliberations.

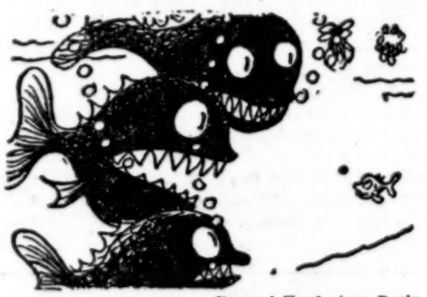
The "strikers"—said by the **N.Y. Times** to number 16,000, by the Russians, 500—raised new demands when the railway administration yielded to their demand for pay in West marks.

POLICE vs. POLICE. Howley and his British and French counterparts, early in the outbreak, flatly rejected a Soviet request to halt the bloody rioting in their zones. While pitched battles were fought at a dozen or more rail stations, Howley blamed the "tension" on "a police state coming in to cross the democratic elements."

Two days later he ordered West Berlin police to oust the East Zone police from the railroad stations. Many suspected an American effort to wrest control of Berlin's railroads from the Russians.

At the week-end rail traffic between West Berlin and the Western zones was brought to a virtual standstill when, following the enforced departure of East Zone police, East Zone workers left switch boxes in the West Sector railyards.

On Friday the Associated Press reported: "The strikers indicated that they would not do anything further to relieve the log jam unless they got specific orders from the Western Allies to do so. This did not appear to be forthcoming."


Canard Enchaine, Paris
"Oh, oh! A red perch!"

It's mutiny!

London Daily Worker

"Sauce 3 pence, Mustard 4 pence, Sausage 10 pence. Air-lift, Atlantic Pact one-and-tuppence. Total: 2 and 7."

LEADERS of Britain's Labor Party were setting their house in order last week for their Whitsun conference June 5. It was a house that had fallen into disrepair. Party whips tried to dust off the back benches by stern lectures, threats and pleas.

Sixty-seven dissident Labor MPs were warned to toe the line. Leslie Solley and Konni Zilliacus were expelled. H. Lester Hutchinson, who just completed a U.S. peace tour with Henry Wallace, was due to be called on the carpet, perhaps expelled.

Prime Minister Clement Attlee has warned all hands that if the boat were rocked any more, Conservatives might succeed in tipping it over altogether.

CREAKS IN THE CELLAR. No sooner did the back benches seem to be in shape than the underpinnings began to wobble. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress, representing 8,000,000 unionists who provide the Labor Party's base, prepared to argue with Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps. The TUC had accepted the government's policy of freezing wages, but now demanded that the government do something about lowering living costs and cutting profit margins.

Continued on following page

Max Werner

B-36 no ace in the hole—Russians have the answer

(On Wednesday Rep. J. E. Van Zandt (R-Pa.) introduced a resolution calling for a House investigation of the transfer of $300,000,000 in Air Force contracts from North American and Northrop to Consolidated Vultee, maker of the B-36. He charged that Floyd Odlum, who "controls" Consolidated Vultee, contributed heavily to the Democratic war-chest in the last elections, and that Defense Secretary Johnson was a director and legal representative of Vultee until he took office. Ed.)

ONLY yesterday the B-36 was discounted as a sitting duck. Today it is praised as having the speed and alertness of a humming bird and the power of a bald eagle—and as the carrier for the atom bomb.

Evidently the A-bomb is no more effective than its carrier. The 120 B-36's now to be ordered—long range bombers which can fly without fighter escorts—must be considered in relation to Soviet air defense. Soviet military policy gives air defense clear-cut priority.

When, some time around 1952, the complete set of new B-36's are in service, the Soviet Union will have somewhere between 5,000 and 10,000 modern jet fighters—bolstered with a dense array of anti-aircraft artillery, and probably with a store of ground-to-air guided missiles. Then, about 50 Soviet interceptors may be available against one B-36.

NO ANSWER. With this relationship between air defense and air offensive the B-36 cannot reckon with control of the sky. In that imaginary war game on which the planning is based, they can penetrate only by single raids, sneaking through by surprise and speed, and **not** dominating the air.

The opposition of the Navy and the skepticism of the Army against this air strategy have therefore very serious reasons. In his final report as Chief of Staff, Gen. Eisenhower said no bomber long remains immune to effective defense; and that, without fighter cover, bomber losses might become unsupportable.

The famous French aviation expert, Camille Rougeron, insisted recently that a super heavy bomber (also the B-36 type) is no answer at all to the progress of modern air defense.

UP THE ALLEY. The B-36 will meet another obstacle: inadequate accuracy of bombing. The British, who started strategic bombing and developed the radar, know the difficulty. Britain's first expert in the field, Wing Commander J. B. Tait, has explained in the **Royal Air Force Quarterly** that high altitude and speed—the trumps of the B-36—reduce the precision of bombing, and that no bomb sights and radar scopes are of important help.

Another British air expert, Air Commodore L. MacLean, writes in **Fighting Forces** that **"Bomber Command finished the war as far from precision bombing as it was when the hostilities started.** With the problem of 200 m.p.h. bombers being unsolved in 1945, what conceivable prospect is there of precision bombing at 400 m.p.h. in 1948?"

Lack of precision in bombing means waste. One can waste ordinary blockbusters; one cannot waste atomic bombs. The belief in a device of a single bomber type is obviously wrong. Technological certainty and scientific precision tell us that the trick will not work. Since air-atomic strategy is irrational, it leads our military policy into a blind alley.

Continued from preceding page

And then there were the voters who in by-elections, municipal elections and other tests showed rapidly waning enthusiasm.

WHAT'S COOKING. Konni Zilliacus summed up for GUARDIAN: "If we go on as we are going now, either we shall have a coalition government after the next General Election—which would lead to a revolt in the Labor Party and a fresh election—or the Labor Party will swing to the left before we go that far and after the trade unions have been hit by economic consequences of our foreign and defense policy.

"In the former case we could organize a really large-scale and massive war resistance movement; in the latter a left wing Labor government would reduce the North Atlantic Treaty to a dead letter."

INSIDE FRANCE

New Jacobins

THE convent of the Jacobins (Dominicans) in the Rue St. Honore in Paris, was for rent in 1789. A club took it over. Its members called themselves Friends of the Constitution. The world soon knew them as Jacobins. They watched the constitution; they sparked a revolution.

Last week in towns and cities all over France new Jacobins were gathering.

This is how they organized: On Feb. 22, 1948, 42 veterans of the anti-fascist Resistance came together to review the state of their nation. They noted that resistance leaders were being jailed, collaborators raised again to power. They formed themselves into an organization called Fighters for Liberty. In time they saw that the curbs on liberty, the imprisonment of resistance leaders had one objective: war. They changed their name to Fighters for Liberty and Peace.

WIDE CROSS-SECTION. Whole towns and counties organized into community councils. (In the district of Seine-et-Oise there are 142 of them.) Like the earlier Jacobins, clubs correspond, but each works out its own local program.

Prace, Prague

"Hey you up there in the glider — let's see your visa."

Each elects its own officers and sends delegates to a council for all France.

At a meeting of a Paris neighborhood council an observer checked off a Communist, a practicing Catholic, a Radical Socialist, a free-thinker.

"We cannot accept..."

The heads of a factory council protesting police methods summed up the new Jacobins: "In effect, the new resisters . . . cannot accept the revival of German militarism; cannot accept, among other iniquities and acts of treason, the presence at Fontainebleau of a foreign military force. [U.S., British and French military staffs have set up permanent headquarters at the Chateau of Fontainebleau.] The duty of all resisters, yesterday's as well as today's, is to raise our voices again, to denounce the traitors and the criminals. . . . The new collaborators must listen." The old collaborators worked with Germans; the new ones with the U.S. A French cartoonist labeled them "Coca-colaborators."

To the new Jacobins the years of resistance to the Germans are a lesson and a rallying point. Two weeks ago former resistance leaders laid a wreath at the statue of Joan of Arc in memory of those who fell resisting fascism. Hecklers shouted: "Go back to Moscow."

The hecklers have a rallying symbol of their own: the aging Marshal Petain of the Vichy regime, who is kept on the island fortress of Yeu, off the coast of France. In fashionable Paris storefronts his picture is flag-draped once again along with that of Laval.

BRIC-A-BRAC. Last week the government carried out the last item of the Marshal's sentence. His confiscated possessions were to be auctioned in a sales room on the Rue de Richelieu. The valuable stuff had been sent to his wife or to museums. What remained was bric-a-brac: there was an Eiffel Tower in wire, a toy motorcycle.

Five hundred people gathered to venerate what the Marshal had touched, to cherish his trinkets. They were elegantly dressed. Before the sale made much headway, a stout gentleman in grey Homburg flourished his rattan cane and shouted: "Stop the sale! You're selling the honor of France!"

Taking their cue the crowd shouted: "Vive Petain." The auctioneer excitedly asked for bids. The crowd sang the Marseillaise. The riot squad came and the corpulent agitator announced that he was the Marquis d'Ompius de Bellevel. He started a speech. A gendarme said: "No sermons, eh bud?" and moved him gently out. There were no arrests, no aristocratic heads were broken.

The men who led the miners' strike last fall are still in prison. Florimond Bonte has been arrested for writing anti-war pamphlets; Andre Fougeron has been indicted for designing a peace poster.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

Great Revivals: The Rhine Maiden.

Jews in Russia

ISRAEL is "flooded by immigrants, many of whom are totally unsuitable for productive work in industry and agriculture; the Army is being demobilized and there is a threat of large-scale unemployment," according to the London **New Statesman and Nation.**

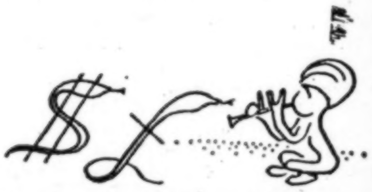
Nevertheless Zionists were continuing to recruit immigrants. Russia and the socialist states of east Europe had always been opposed to Zionism, yet they were Israel's first champions. Anti-Semitism is a crime in each of these countries. Their resistance to Zionist campaigns for emigration from their countries was called anti-Semitism by many U.S. newspapers.

GUARDIAN's John B. Stone reported that a source close to the Russian Embassy had said the Russians "did not care to dignify such malicious fiction" with a reply.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, chairman of the American Section of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, disclaimed charges of socialist anti-Semitism. He said: "What we complain about is that Jews are not permitted to emigrate freely and Zionist groups are not allowed to operate. I do not say it is anti-Semitism but we are complaining about it all the same."

Blood on the tea

THE U.S. advertising firm of J. Walter Thompson has a far-flung clientele. Its slick layouts and catchy slogans might appear in the **Bombay Times** as well as in the **New Yorker** magazine. An ad it did for the British firm of Brooke Bond Tea featured the face of



a handsome, smiling young Hindu.

His picture was entitled "The Coolie" and the copy writer said: "Sturdy limbs and a smiling readiness to tackle the job are characteristic of him. He helps to move the packets of tea on their way to the shops."

BETTER JOB. Bombay and Calcutta magazines still carried the ad last week. But the man himself was hanged on a British gallows in Kuala Lumpur jail in Malaya.

He was S. R. Ganapathay, charged with possessing a revolver and six rounds of ammunition.

In London the government floated a loan of eight million pounds ($32,000,000) to pay for the war against the Malayans. The London **Daily Herald** headlined a recent story from Malaya: "FLAMETHROWER USED AGAINST WOMEN BANDITS."

United Nations special

Box score of the Assembly shows shifting trends

By Marcelle Hitschmann
LAKE SUCCESS

AS reported in the last two weeks, the second part of the Third General Assembly closed with surprising and encouraging reverses for Western arm-twisters at UN

In six weeks the Assembly disposed of 26 items, a few of which were of great importance. A stock-taking of how the nations voted—or abstained—on the problem issues brings out the shifting trends in UN blocs.

THE NON-CHRISTIANS. On the question of "human rights and fundamental freedoms" in Bulgaria and Hungary, the "Noes" came from the familiar Slav Six. But India and Burma, who customarily refuse to be dragged into East-West quarrels at UN, were joined in abstention by Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia (non-Christian and neutral concerning trials of Christian leaders), and by Venezuela.

On Israel's application for membership the U.S., France and the Netherlands found themselves voting "Yes" with the Slav group, while Britain and Belgium abstained.

The vote on "violation by the U.S.S.R. of fundamental human rights etc." (stemming from the controversy over Soviet wives of foreign citizens), brought 39 nations into the "Yes" group against the six Slav countries. Eleven non-western countries (including China—more individualistic in the last days of the Nationalist government) abstained, preferring not to take part in an issue involving national laws concerning marriage or freedom to emigrate.

WHAT IS "FREE?" The Slav group were again alone in the "No" column on the issue of freedom of information (concerning foreign correspondents and right of correction). They opposed the resolution because they think freedom of the press as viewed by the Western world is not real press freedom, and that Western correspondents are often too close to their embassies to report objectively. China was among the 12 Moslem, non-Moslem Asiatic and Latin American countries which (in addition to Belgium) abstained, partly because they felt the same way and partly because they felt many countries would not ratify the Freedom of Information convention anyway.

Only the Union of South Africa voted against the resolution on the treatment of Indians in South Africa. The Slav group joined with four other nations (including Britain) who abstained. The Slavs thought the resolution too weak.

BACON AND COFFEE. In the Franco Spain vote (rejected May 16) the 16 abstentions were as important as the 26 votes in favor; countries that voted "No" in committee and dared not be openly pro-Franco were arm-twisted so that the proportion of "Noes" could be reduced. (Britain, for example, persuaded Denmark to abstain by threatening to stop buying bacon). Arab countries supported Franco partly because they usually vote with the Latin Americans; partly because they had hoped to get from Franco arms to fight Israel. Pakistan voted "Yes" as part of the Moslem bloc, while India voted "No."

The Italian colonies resolution brought 37 nations together to defeat it, with only 13 colonial powers, pro-colonials and British dominions voting "Yes." (Haiti voted "Yes" on the whole resolution because Italy threatened to stop buying coffee, but only after Haitian delegate Saint-Lot had first killed the most crucial paragraph by voting against it, thus killing the whole resolution).

Israel swung its newly-won vote against colonialism as it had done, during the previous three days, against Franco and the anti-Indian discrimination in South Africa.

Trenton profile

A city wakes up in spite of itself

By Joan Terrall and William A. Reuben

(Last of a 3-part series)

THE reaction in Trenton, N.J., to anyone who tries to do anything about social abuses beyond merely deploring them, has been the same as in other U.S. communities—if maybe a little more so.

The city's proud slogan winks at you in neon as you cross the Delaware: "What Trenton Makes, the World Takes." This is true of the output of Trenton's factories—steel and wire cables, steam turbines, rubber products, high-grade chinaware. But when it prosecuted six underprivileged Negroes on a trumped-up murder charge, and the outside world protested vigorously, the cry went up: "It's a red plot!"

STAY AWAY FROM REDS. Trenton's press and respectable organizations warned the six men's relatives to stay away from the Civil Rights Congress, the one organization that undertook to raise money for an appeal. The Trenton **Times** threatened libel action against a British newspaper for referring briefly to the **Times'** coverage of the case—which had included an editorial of heartfelt thanks to the police for persuading the men to confess, though the method the police had used was torture.

The **Trentonian** rejected a weekly United Electrical Workers advertisement marshalling facts about the trial from the court record. Feeling ran so high that when a fiery cross was burned outside a Trenton Six meeting in nearby Union, N.J., it seemed a logical outcome of the well-calculated hysteria.

Since the war, warnings of an imminent communist threat to New Jersey have been stock-in-trade of Trenton politicians, newspapers and industrialists. Until the Trenton Six case became more than a local issue, it served them well, giving them an excuse to perpetuate practices which were often corrupt, always autocratic, and increasingly fascist.

NAM's UNDERGROUND. Trenton industrialists have been heavily engaged in the propaganda barrage aimed especially at farmers, teachers, school children and church-goers. One of their early efforts, an organization known as **Four Freedoms on the Home Front,** redefined Franklin Roosevelt's credo as freedom from labor unions, rationing, price ceilings and rent controls.

A year ago another well-born organization, the **Work and Unity Group,** stemming this time from the New Jersey Manufacturers' Association headquarters in Trenton, undertook an ambitious program of combatting communism by organizing "underground cells and units." It issued richly-produced art work on the Russian menace, and supplied every school child with a spine-chilling comic book bearing the title, "The Plot to Steal the World."

Like other cities, Trenton also has organizations ostensibly designed to fight reaction. Such organizations have by their apathy abetted the city hierarchy's reliance on stormtrooper tactics.

LATE SAMARITANS. In a city where half the population are industrial workers, where more than 40,000 hold union cards, there is almost no militant union activity. To official union circles the growing unemployment, especially affecting Negroes, is a "dislocation" of industry. The Trenton Six case was an opportunity for the local CIO industrial union council to resist city hall intimidation. But the council refused to support the defense of the Six.

For months the Trenton NAACP would not rally support for the Six; its head, Dr. Charles Broadus, said it didn't handle murder cases.

The American Civil Liberties Union turned down an appeal for help by Bessie Mitchell, sister of one of the condemned men, in October, 1948, because it did not find a clear-cut case of "race discrimination." Only when it would have been embarrassing for them to stay out of the case did the ACLU and NAACP come in.

THEY'RE STANDING UP. The pattern is set: to take action against injustice in time to prevent legal crimes against the innocent is a technique of reds who "deny the worth of the individual human being." Yet, thanks to the so-called reds, fascist techniques can be made to boomerang.

Today a healthier, more vital spirit is breaking through the established apathy in Trenton.

A growing number of Trenton citizens are learning that more is involved in this fight than the freedom of the Trenton Six: they are beginning to feel that by giving these men back their lives they will substantially advance the right of Negroes and everyone else to live free from attacks by self-seeking office holders, armed police squads and callous courts.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Sorry, no

LAKE SUCCESS

Calling on the UN Human Rights Commission last week to prevent violation of the human rights of the Trenton Six, a delegation of 60 college students presented data on the case to Commission representatives from Britain, Uruguay, Poland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman of the Commission, met the delegation cordially and said there was nothing she could do. The case, she said, would be decided by "very reliable judges."

West Coast wire

H'wood Ten suit jars film moguls

By Gene Richards

LOS ANGELES

WING flutter of Thomas Committee vultures coming home to roost was clearly audible in Hollywood last week, as major studios called in top legal talent to think up answers to a $52,000,000 anti-trust suit filed by the blacklisted Hollywood Ten.

While the studios and their trade group, the Motion Picture Assn. of America, pondered the charge that they had conspired in restraint of trade, the plaintiffs went off to enjoy a play.

The writers, directors and producer who became verboten when they refused to recognize the inquisitorial powers of the Un-American Activities Committee were honored at a big mass meeting called by the Arts, Sciences & Professions Council at El Patio Theater.

MALTZ'S JOURNEY. Piece de resistance at the meeting was a professional dramatization by Hollywood actors of **The Journey of Simon McKeever,** Albert Maltz.

Springboard for the treble-damage anti-trust suit was the purchase of screen rights to the Maltz novel by Twentieth Century-Fox and the studio's subsequent shelving of production plans, allegedly under pressure of its earlier conspiratorial agreement with other studios and the trade association.

Oddly enough, even for Holywood, before the pressures hit the studio had shelled out 35,000 highly negotiable American dollars for the work of a writer whose production it had condemned — in advance — as "un-American."

An unofficial report had it that the studio—still making the best of it—was attempting recovery of the $35,000.

BOOK BURNING. The "Ten's" action constituted the biggest damage suit, in point of dollars, ever filed in Southern California. It declared:

"Perpetual banning of these men, which prevents them from following their chosen calling, is a conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Robert W. Kenny, former state attorney-general, California head of Democrats-for-Wallace last fall, and announced contender against State Sen. Jack B. Tenney of the state's Little Thomas Committee in next year's election, was one of the attorneys who filed the action.

With civil rights attorneys Ben Margolis and Charles J. Katz, he condemned the blacklist as a "book burning."

WAR ON TENNEY. The suit climaxed a series of retaliatory actions filed in superior and federal courts by victims of the filmland purge. In one of them recently, writer Lester Cole won his $85,000 wage recovery suit against Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer before Federal Judge Leon Yankwitch, but faces the studio's appeal.

The fight for the "Ten," who also include writers Alvah Bessie, Samuel Ornitz, Ring Lardner Jr., Dalton Trumbo and John Howard Lawson, directors Herbert Biberman and Edward Dmytryk and producer Adrian Scott, has been linked with a growing mobilization against the Tenney "thought control" legislative putsch at the state capital.

The counter-attack already has slowed up two of Tenney's "13 steps to fascism"—the loyalty oath proposals involving union members and members of the state bar.

ROBERT KENNY
Ten against Tenney

Chicago dateline

The rent war is on

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

THE Cook County Rent Advisory Board recently published the findings in its sample survey of rental property income. Chicago newspapers said the results "indicated" need for a blanket raise in rentals of 10 or 12%.

Gertrude Noyes, chairman of the Chicago Tenants Action Council and active Progressive Party member, this week came up with a breakdown on the survey figures. Her study showed that 44,360 property owners had received questionnaires: only 1,110, representing 5,739 units, replied.

"Obviously," said Mrs. Noyes, "only those landlords answered who are in the lowest profit category—the 'hardship cases.' Nobody in his right mind could describe a survey which covered only 5,739 out of 800,000 rental units in the Chicago area—less than one-tenth of 1%—a representative sample."

The Tenants Council and the Progressive Party's rent control committee announced they will have 50 pickets in front of the Civic Opera House at 6:30 p.m. June 1, when the Cook County Rent Advisory Board opens its hearing on a blanket rent increase.

State goes out of car-buying business

WHEN the **Chicago Daily News** ran a series early in April exposing 41 editors and publishers on the payroll of Dwight Green's former Republican administration in Illinois, the **Sun-Times** came up with paydirt in another area.

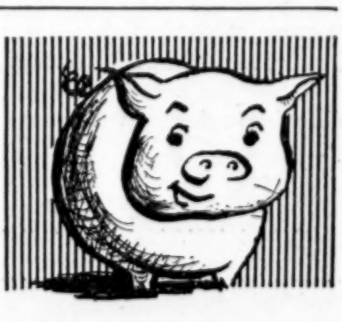
It ran an expose of the 1,792 expensive passenger cars purchased by the Green administration for use by state officials on public—and private—business. Purpose of the series was to discredit Republicans.

Republicans still control the Senate. This week they were joyously slashing to ribbons the $1,000,000 earmarked in Democratic Gov. Stevenson's proposed budget for purchase of new cars during the next two years. Straight-faced, they declared that the state has a supply of almost-new cars adequate to last the next two years.

A summer camp for progressive folk

WALT Whitman Lodge, "the only progressive summer camp in the Midwest," opened Memorial Day weekend with reservations entirely filled. The Progressive Party of Illinois has recommended the Lodge to its members for week-ends and vacations. It is near Waupaca, Wis., in the Chain-o'-Lakes area, 200 miles from Chicago.

Don't throw GUARDIAN away. Pass it on.



I hope I don't get sold to WILSON!

No self-respecting pig wants to go into a union-busting product.

The United Packinghouse Workers are putting up posters like this in their fight to force Wilson to negotiate. Take a tip from the porker, folks.

Scottsboro play Aids Trenton Six

"They Shall Not Die," John Wexley's play about the Scottsboro case, is being presented by People's Drama at the theater at 405 W. 41 St., New York City. Opening night is June 3. Proceeds will go to aid the Trenton Six.

Tickets are available at People's Drama Studios, 17 W. 24 St., AL 5-1844. Prices: 85 cents to $1.20 week-days, to $1.80 on weekends.

Pots and pocketbooks

Look hard for bargains

By Charlotte Parks

MANY GUARDIAN housewives are too young to remember a time when there were real food bargains; when food-buying was as interesting as a game of chess. Bargains are always the signs of economic change or past economic mistakes on the part of merchandizers.

Many bargains in canned goods will be found from now on—the government reports mention peas and corn especially. But jam and jelly bargains are particularly worth being on the lookout for. They have been priced at such high figures that people simply could not afford them. Now the manufacturers find themselves with big stocks of last year's goods on hand. Recently I bought apricot jam a full pound jar, put up by Libby, one of the biggest packers in the country. Priced as high as 60 cents this winter, I got it for 15 cents. Canned soups are also on the bargain list.

WHY IT IS. The reason? Wholesalers are not fond of those little words, "storage charges"; containers get soiled on the shelves; new crops wait to be packed. Though some canning factories are being shut down the manufacturers would rather take a loss on last year's pack for more reasons than one.

Canned goods keep perfectly for over two years and it is a time saver to be able to go to your own shelves. Buy carefully.

And now that the lecture's over, here's something good to make from canned corn:

Squaw Corn

From 3 to 12 strips of bacon (Fry crisp and drain off most of the fat)
1 can corn
½ cup finely chopped red or green peppers (or both)

After the bacon is drained, add the corn and then the pepper and mix.

This can be prepared in a jiffy for lunch and with hot baked potatoes and a salad makes a nourishing and flavorsome dinner.

"I don't know how she does it, but she's found a system to combat the higher cost of living."

Report to Readers

The first 100,000 aren't so hard

AS we go to press with this May 30 issue, we have a report to get off our chests on progress since we announced our special price of $1 for 40 weeks at the start of the month.

The report is that an additional 7,500 readers will be receiving the GUARDIAN when we go to press for the June 6 issue.

If we had a press agent, he would probably at this point engage in some philosophical observations, liberally sprinkled with adjectives like phenomenal, pace-setting and precedent-breaking.

For a ten week period preceding May 1, we had been adding subscribers at the average rate of some 300 a week—just a nice normal, leisurely growth indicating that in maybe ten years we might reach 200,000 circulation. Our price then was $4 a year, $1 for 13 weeks.

NOT wanting to wait ten years, we decided to cut prices: $2 a year, $1 for 40 weeks, trial subscriptions four for $1, five cents instead of ten on newsstands. We announced the new rates in the May 2 GUARDIAN.

At the end of the first week in May, our new subscribers numbered 673. The second week (ending Friday the 13th) brought in 1,042 more. Third week, 1,403.

Last Monday morning (May 23) the mail showered down with 800. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday added an additional 1,400, and Friday—as we go to press—a quick estimate adds up to still another 500.

If you've been adding along up to this point, you should have a total of about 5,800. By the time our new stencils are cut on June 1, there ought to be an additional 1,500 on the list.

This all sums up to a round figure of 7,500 new subscribers for May, which is what we started to write about. Figuring it out, we have multiplied our weekly rate of new subscribers nine-fold, from 300 a week to 2,700 a week.

NEXT week the rate should be even more staggering, because every GUARDIAN subscriber has by this time received a letter announcing subscription credits as a result of the lowered price and offering a few gentle hints, in green ink, about how to use these credits to add new readers.

If every subscriber who hasn't already done so will dig out this letter now and use that postpaid envelope to send us your share of new GUARDIAN readers, we could be completely snowed under in June—of all times!

Yours for a million GUARDIAN readers.

John T. McManus

Please enter the following introductory subs to NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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"One buck for honest news"

DOLLAR STRETCHER

More clothing price cuts

WITH rent control headed for the ashcan, there's little hope of relief from all-over living costs. But further cuts in prices of clothing and furniture, at least, are coming. Production curbs having failed to maintain prices, manufacturers of acetate rayon last week announced a price reduction.

Manufacturers of cotton goods have announced a second round of price cuts. They too had reduced output (by approximately 11% from last year's production) in a futile effort to keep prices high.

WE RECOMMEND: Hold off clothing purchases as much as possible until fall when these manufacturer price cuts will take effect in retail stores.

Reductions of 10 to 20% are being announced in furniture prices, especially bedroom sets. These will show up in the stores at the August furniture sales.

SHOES ON GOVERNMENT LASTS. Don't confuse the men's shoes currently being advertised as "made on Government lasts" with the genuine Army and Navy surplus shoes which were excellent values, but are no longer widely available. The shoes made on the same lasts are not necessarily made from the same fine leathers as the surplus shoes. The last itself is a good one; not fancy, but a comfortable one-piece vamp.

CREPE DRESSES ARE A GAMBLE. Rayon crepe dresses are widely sold and used for good basic dresses. Crepe is a sturdy weave, but its usefulness for basic dresses, which you can expect to use quite some time, is questionable. If you ever wondered why your good crepe dress seemed to get smaller and smaller, understand that a crepey fabric is always likely to shrink or stretch no matter how much care is taken. A smooth, flat fabric is easier to wash or clean than a crepe.

Price trends and tips

TAKE advantage of the introductory cut-price offer on Glim. It's the first of the new liquid detergents that U.S. Agriculture Dept. tests found highly effective, especially in hard-water areas. . . . The days of high-priced nylons are over for a while; they're now being used as a "leader" by shoe chains and department stores. No need to pay more than 89 cents now for first-quality 45-gauge, 30-denier.

A CALENDAR

Of things to do

Jennings Perry at Carnegie Hall

JUNE 3. Jennings Perry, GUARDIAN commentator, speaks at public meeting at Carnegie Hall in New York called by Teachers Union (UPW-CIO). Meeting will protest Dewey-Feinberg law, passed by New York Legislature, which, union says, is "designed to clamp thought control on our schools and teachers." Jan Stirling ("Johnny Belinda") will appear in presentation called "Pattern for Chains." Tickets: Carnegie Hall box office.

Sing a song for peace

JUNE 5. Closing date of "Sing Now for Peace," contest for songwriters in connection with forthcoming "Peace Hootenanny" by Peter Seeger, Gloria Howard, Betty Sanders and Robert Wolfe. Two best songs will be presented at Hootenanny. First prize, $25; 2d, $10. New meaningful songs wanted. Address: Hootenanny Music Commitee, 129 Macdougall St., New York, N.Y.

YPA rallies to save "52-20"

JUNE 6. Young Progressives of America, 1,500 strong, buttonhole Congressmen in Washington to push passage of HR 3818, introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-N.Y.), to extend veterans' unemployment compensation for two years; increase weekly check from $20 to $35; include coverage of merchant seamen. Caravans of buses and cars will pick up delegates in city after city and converge in Washington over the week end.

Tenants march on Washington

JUNE 8. From New York 5,000 tenants go to capital to seek cancellation of recent order authorizing rent increases and to lobby for tighter rent controls. March organized by Kings County (Brooklyn) ALP. Tighe Wood, Federal Rent Expediter, invited to explain the "protections" of new rent order to New York delegation. Information: Kings County ALP, 129 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y. Tel.: TR 5-0070.

Midwest farm-labor conference

JUNE 17-18. Conference to form a non-partisan committee to promote farmer-labor cooperation in Davenport, Iowa, at Lend-A-Hand Club. Davenport is heart of corn belt and center of farm equipment industry. Call announced by Homer Ayres, farm relations director, CIO Farm Equipment workers. Sent out over names of leaders from 10 Midwestern states. Information: Homer Ayres, FE-CIO, 2100½ Third Av., Rock Island, Ill.

This is your calendar. If you know of an event coming up that's going to make for a better life (or some good fun) let us know.

In Home of the Brave, Hollywood's first film on anti-Negro prejudice, James Edwards plays Mossy, a GI surveyor on a mission with four white soldiers. Prejudice hits him often, but hurts most from his buddy Finch (Lloyd Bridges, right).

When Finch is killed, Mossy suffers mental collapse. In stirring scenes with Jeff Corey as an Army psychiatrist, Mossy finally snaps out of it.

A fine fresh breeze from Hollywood

LONG before "Home of the Brave" hit the first-run movie houses, GUARDIAN's Los Angeles correspondent Gene Richards tipped us off about it after its first Hollywood sneak preview. He called it "the first big breath of fresh air since J. Parnell Thomas waved his gavel at Eric Johnston."

A few days ago film critics for major N.Y. papers wrote their pieces about the film after its Broadway premiere. Here is what some of them said:

- Bosley Crowther, **Times**: "... comes directly and honestly to grips with the evil of race defamation, which is one of the cruelest disturbers in our land."
- Alton Cook, **World-Telegram** (Scripps-Howard): "One of the great achievements of recent years."
- Kate Cameron, **Daily News** (Patterson-McCormick): "In its probing of that sore spot in the social set-up of our republic, the film is frank . . . to the point . . . minces no words."

Only Jose Yglesias (**Daily Worker**, Communist) offered alloyed praise. Recognizing the film to be "audacious" and "an important event in American film-making" he found in it traces of "the white supremacy infection that its makers have set out to challenge." However, Yglesias noted with satisfaction that "it is becoming increasingly difficult for the masters of our culture to shut out the noise of this pounding [of the social problem of race prejudice] on the doors of America's entire cultural and political present and future."

Produced independently by Stanley Kramer (who recently produced the late Ring Lardner's "The Champion"), "Home of the Brave" is a hit Broadway play by Arthur Laurents with its central theme converted from anti-Semitism to anti-Negroism. Faithful otherwise to the play in almost every detail, the film is exciting, entertaining and full of genuine suspense purely as film drama.

As the central figure, Moss, James Edwards is a taut, compelling character and an extremely fine actor when the script calls for special effort. The scene between Moss and his dying friend Finch is one of the finest and most moving moments ever caught on film. Best performance in the film, however, is that of Jeff Corey as the Army doctor who snaps Moss out of his mental crackup. His application of narcosynthesis and other psychiatric methods, and the understanding he displays of the deep, underlying causes of the lad's collapse, are almost worthy of an Oscar all by themselves.

Following its run at the N.Y. Victoria theater, the film will be generally released throughout the country by United Artists.

J. T. M.

Recovered, Mossy finds a new friend. Sgt. Mingo, now an amputee as a result of the mission which took Finch's life, teams up with Mossy and as the film ends they head home to Pittsburgh to open up a bar and grill together.

Albert Einstein

Why socialism?

I RECENTLY discussed with an intelligent and well-disposed man the threat of another war. . . . Very calmly and coolly, he said to me: "Why are you so deeply opposed to the disappearance of the human race?"

I am sure that as little as a century ago no one would have so lightly made a statement of this kind. It is the statement of a man who has striven in vain to attain an equilibrium within himself and has more or less lost hope of succeeding. It is the expression of a painful solitude and isolation from which so many people are suffering in these days.

. . . The individual has become more conscious than ever of his dependence upon society. But he does not experience this dependence as a positive asset, as an organic tie, as a protective force, but rather as a threat to his natural rights, or even to his economic existence. Moreover, his position in society is such that the egotistical drives of his make-up are constantly being accentuated, while his social drives, which are by nature weaker, progressively deteriorate.

. . . The economic anarchy of capitalist society as it exists today is, in my opinion, the real source of the evil.

. . . I am convinced there is only one way to eliminate these grave evils, namely through the establishment of a socialist economy, accompanied by an educational system which would be oriented toward social goals.

(From the article, "Why Socialism?", by Dr. Albert Einstein, in no. 1 of the MONTHLY REVIEW, an independent socialist magazine (66 Barrow St., New York 14;) $3 a year, 35 cents a copy.)

Owen Whitfield says

Try a peace bar, Eddie

HARVIELL, MO.

ABOUT the only time I get to listen to my old battery set radio is at night after a hard day's toil. And then almost every program is so shot to pieces with anti-this or that propaganda, that it isn't worth listening to only for passing off the time.

The other night this guy Eddie Cantor was broadcasting his program. The characters portrayed were supposed to be people who had escaped from something called the Iron Curtain.

This stuff didn't interest me one way or the other. But at the close of the program Mr. Cantor told what to him must have been a very touching story: of how he and Mrs. Cantor went about in war-torn Europe passing out chocolate bars to thousands of kids, and how these kids hungrily devoured them.

THE TROUBLE. Mr. Cantor said he noticed one poor little blonde-haired girl who wasn't eating her candy, but was just standing there sadly staring and holding it. He asked what her troubles were and what did she want most. She answered, said Mr. Cantor, with three words: "I want love."

Mr. Cantor went on to say how he and his wife wept and wept that night.

Well, as I see it there's nothing wrong about giving sympathy and love to these poor kids. But does passing out candy bars alter or cure anything? Does it always mean real love from the giver? I imagine it just eases a rich man's conscience a little while and gives him something to broadcast. I will recite a verse of a sharecropper's church song:

If you cannot cross the ocean
And the heathen land explore,
You can find the heathens nearer—
You can find them at your door.

No, Mr. Cantor! You cannot cure the ravages of war or replace hate with love, with candy bars. It's like trying to grease the moon with salves or putting liniment on your head to cure your appendix.

NO BARS. As for love—with suspicion, fear and hate world wide, all mankind needs love. I think one can do a much better job of curing a death-dealing disease by striving to lawfully and peacefully put an end to the germ that caused the little children to be without homes, love, and all the things that make a lasting peace in a hate-cursed world.

A Chinese theologian asks

How will Christians meet the Communists?

By T. C. Chao

(Excerpts from an article by Dr. Chao, Dean of Religion at Yenching University, Peiping—one of the Chinese Christian universities in which publisher Henry Luce has for years taken a lively interest. J. Leighton Stuart, present U.S. ambassador to Nationalist China, was formerly head of the university. Mr. Luce's father was his right hand man).

IT seems that the country around has turned red over night. One hears music, drums and gongs that accompany the popular Communist songs, and if one is unprejudiced, one seems unable to feel unstirred. One sees dramatic performances that depict the life of the poor, the rural folk, and the working class in a realistic way.

Chinese history has repeatedly taught the lesson that a dynasty falls when it loses the support of the people, although the people were passive and inarticulate. The Chinese race could be exploited indeed, but exploitation has a limit beyond which it cannot go. While the Kuomintang have blindly disregarded the lessons of history, the Communists who made many awful mistakes have been willing to learn, thus winning the people and easily leading them to victories over what they call "Feudalism."

QUICK CHANGE. China's intellectuals have also become growingly sympathetic toward the Communists. The younger generation, the students especially, change quickly. Sons and daughters of wealthy parents are willing to live on coarse foods within the warm comradeship of the Communists. Only by becoming revolutionaries can they gain a sense of their worth, acquire a life purpose, and attain to real manhood and womanhood.

If a thoughtful young American should be transported amongst Chinese youths of today, it may be wondered if he would not become a Communist too.

THEY'RE CAUTIOUS. Whether the Chinese Communists will finally succeed or not will depend upon their morals which so far have been exceedingly good.

They are not corrupt; they have learned to be cautious and moderate in their dealings with the people; they are facing tremendously difficult problems, feeling not ready for sure and successful solutions of them.

On the wall of a house near Yenching University, a Communist poster in big characters appeared, proclaiming religious freedom, **Tsung Chiao Tzu Yu.** In several conversations, responsible Communists made it clear that religious freedom will be given and will be written in the future Constitution.

BACK TO SLEEP? To the objective observer, the wisest thing for the Communists to do if they desire the extinction of the churches, is just to pay no attention to their existence and activities. Neglect is the best policy. For extreme leniency and neglect will give comfort to the churches, cause them to wake up for a short while and to go to sleep again in the droning of meaningless prayers, in an objectless worship—the worship of imaginary idols instead of the Creator who is eternally and awfully active in history.

Communism is God's judgment upon the churches in China. But as judgment in the mercy of God is always related to renewal and restoration, Communism is a welcome challenge to rise up to wonderful possibilities and opportunities.

In order to launch out upon a spiritual adventure, the churches in China must first of all repent before God, accept the challenge, work for an internal revolution, become a real, classless fellowship.

THE QUESTION. Divested of bourgeois mentality and the aloofness of a false love, Christianity will become an effective force in China. A **modus vivendi** will be found between Christians and Communists. There are now Communists among Christians and Christians among Communists.

The question is not: How the Communists will treat the Christians. It is rather: How the Christians will meet the Communists.

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The GUARDIAN has hard-to-find articles like this every week. Show this article to a friend and tell him about the other wonderful pieces of honest news he can get for one buck.

Canard Enchaine, Paris

AT SHANGHAI: "Cancel the order for swallows' nests and double the one for robin red breasts."

Inside Franco Spain

She sells flowers in Barcelona and waits and hopes that she will live to see a better day for her Spain.

The anti-Franco forces

How strong is the Underground?

By Stanley Karnow

VALENCIA

SPAIN might be an ideal tourist country if even the tourists weren't repulsed by filth and poverty and suffering.

One day last week we drove through the countryside with a group of English lords, ladies, retired businessmen, and self-sustaining spinsters. At noon they stopped by the roadside to unwrap their special hygienic sandwiches and drink their special bottled water.

As we sat on a hillside, shaded by olive trees and shadowed by the mountains of Guadarrama, an itinerant beggar—a gray bundle of rags and beard—came shuffling along the road.

LAVISH LEFTOVERS. The English were touched and one of them, a woman who spoke some Spanish, approached timidly and offered him something to eat. He hesitated, then accepted gracefully, and the others hurriedly downed their mouthfuls and ran to the man with abundant leftovers, fruit, water, and cigarettes.

Then, as if moved by a common instinct, the group rushed to its car, and leaving the old man bowing low in appreciation, sped off.

The day was spoiled for them. On the way back they were grumpy, they found fault with each other, they decided they didn't like Spain as much as they had thought.

In El Perello, a village about 20 kilometers down the coast from here, are two prominently displayed signs. One reads BLASPHEMY PROHIBITED and the other BEGGING EXPRESSLY FORBIDDEN. Both are vigorously ignored.

"We have about a hundred beggars passing through here each day," said a villager.

DAY FOR A LOAF. Always preoccupied with satisfying the upper classes which keep him in power, Franco has taxed only the necessities of life, while allowing the luxuries to be sold free.

The key to purchasing power in Spain is the fact that a pound of bread costs the day's work of an unskilled laborer.

Spanish industry is falling to pieces for lack of consumers. In Catalonia, factories are working as little as two days a week—and paying their workers accordingly.

Franco has developed Mussolini's old system of vertical syndicates to a corrupt perfection. A syndicate controls an industry from top to bottom, dictating not only wages and working conditions, but controlling production, distribution and selling prices. It dominates the workingman and provides unlimited, illegal profits and lush jobs for the Falangists.

LUSH RACKET. The Falange-administered medical syndicate, for example, which collects $3 a month (about 10% of the average income) from each family and pays doctors a $73-a-month retainer plus 2c for each visit, had a cool $16,000,000 lying around the office last year after the doctors were paid off.

An agricultural worker, out of his $1.14-a-day wage, pays 2% in syndicate dues, in addition to various other "benefit" levies and taxes. Last year the agricultural syndicate collected almost 4,000,000 pesetas from workers of the region around Valencia.

Out of this the syndicate paid out 700,000 pesetas for forms of social security. What is left in the syndicate's exchequer, as a doctor told me laughingly "officially unaccounted for."

TURN TO COMMUNISTS. Opposition to Franco among the workers of Catalonia and the Basque and Levant areas is strong and outspoken, but unorganized. The two big clandestine unions, the Socialist UGT (General Union of Workers) and the Anarchist CNT (National Confederation of Labor), claim to have a "potential" of 6,000,000 members, a ridiculously exorbitant estimate.

The only frank admission of the Socialists and Anarchists is that their parties are growing weaker, losing strength to the Communists. First of all, the Socialists and Anarchists have looked toward the United States and England—particularly the British Labor Party—as their hope for freedom from Franco, and they have sadly miscalculated.

Every American businessman who has passed through Madrid has inadvertently turned a dozen Socialists into Communists. Every inviting glance the American delegation in the UN has thrown toward Franco has turned a thousand more Spanish hopes toward the Soviet Union.

BOSSES TOO. Spanish workers are realizing the futility of striking under a system that doesn't recognize the right to strike. In Bilbao last year, when a May Day strike was attempted, the workers were rounded up with machine guns in the bullfight ring. When the bosses refused to pick out the ring leaders, the police merely arrested indiscriminately, bosses included.

More recently, in Galicia, the Falangist syndicate chief agreed to receive a delegation of shipyard workers who struck for better wages. When the workers' representatives appeared, they were arrested, and the workers were forced back to their factories at gun-point.

Of all the political groups which claim to be anti-Franco, the Communists are unoubtedly the most efficient and best organized. From their central committee headquarters in Toulouse, France, they operate constant movements of men, arms, newspapers, money and propaganda into Spain.

NEXT WEEK: Concluding article will tell how Franco is selling Spanish workers in peonage to U.S.

Daily Worker, Lond

"Take it easy, Mr. Trum What with the bumper Russ wheat crop and Moscow's pea offerings, the slump will soon be here."